



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

first moult several days, and another with young who had just broken the egg. There was no trace of the bifurcated abdomen upon these younglings.

The spider is of a uniform light green color, about the shade of its cocoon. The cephalothorax is of the same color as the abdomen; in this respect differing from *caudata* which is black. The head also is not so much elevated as is that of *caudata*. The adult female is three-eighths of an inch in length, and the only specimen of a male obtained is about three-sixteenths of an inch in length, although it is an immature specimen apparently lacking one moult of maturity. The most striking characteristic of the female spider is that the conical prolongation of the abdomen which marks the genus is distinctly cleft at the apex, giving it thus the appearance of the tail of certain fishes and birds, and for this reason it is named *Cyrtophora bifurca*. In this respect it decidedly differs from *caudata* whose apex is without a cleft. On the basal part of the dorsum of the abdomen are four conical processes arranged two on each side symmetrically, the hind pair being the smaller. These processes are soft resembling thus the like cones on the abdomens of the Angulata group of Epeiroids rather than the tough spinous processes upon *Acrosoma* and *Gasteracantha*. The spinnerets are surrounded by a broad white band which extends along the venter as far as the epigynum. The lip is sharply triangular, and the mandibles cut square across. In both these respects the species differs from *caudata*. The eyes of the front row are about equally separated from each other, although the interval between the mid-fronts is slightly less. The side eyes are barely separated from each other. The male specimen alluded to above, Dr. McCook could not certainly affirm to belong to this spider. It resembles *caudata* in its general appearance, the abdomen lacking the bifurcation which marks the female, and the cephalothorax being of a jet black.

---

NOVEMBER 29.

The President, DR. LEIDY, in the chair.

Twenty-nine persons present,

The following were elected members:—

Messrs Garvin W. Hart, Charles A. Davis, Rev. R. H. Fulton, D.D.  
and Miss Mary E. Shively.

Orville A. Derby of Rio Janeiro was elected a correspondent.

The following were ordered to be printed:—